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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,718	09/30/2003	Sankara Sastry Varanasi	50325-0820	2950
29989	7590	03/04/2010	EXAMINER	
HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP			AUGUSTINE, NICHOLAS	
2055 GATEWAY PLACE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 550			2179	
SAN JOSE, CA 95110				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/676,718	VARANASI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NICHOLAS AUGUSTINE	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 2-11 and 13-45 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 2-11 and 13-45 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

A. This action is in response to the following communications: Amendment filed: 12/16/2009. This action is made **Final**.

B. Claims 2-11 and 13-45 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 2-11 and 13-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood, John et al (US 6,697,825), herein referred to as

"Underwood" in view of Underwood, Roy Aaron (US Pat. 6,523,027), herein referred to as "Underwood2".

As for independent claims 2,13,23 and 33, Underwood teaches a method and corresponding medium and apparatus of automatically generating a consistent user interface for an application program (col.4, lines 50-61; templates user defined-producing automatic page creation in particular layout, style, etc), the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:

Assisting a user with building an HTML user interface page by (col.4,lines 50-61; : receiving one or more business objects that each define a user action for the application program (col.13, lines 52-61);

receiving one or more metadata elements for dynamic content generation (col.41, line 58 – col.42, line 20; figure 68) and defining parameters for the user actions of the one or more business object (col.21, lines 5-11); invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets, and panels (col.41, lines 14-36);

receiving a first user request from the user through a browser used to interact with the application program and dispatching the user request to one or the actions (col.42, lines 21-34);

based on a second user request received from the user through the browser, selecting a first panel (image set ; defined as a portion of the web site wherein the web site is made up of a plurality of image sets; within an image set are editable objects such as controls, graphics, text, etc.. which known are "widgets", yet the term widget is not used. These objects are associated with these image sets (panels))from the one or more panels (image sets; selected from a drop down menu and previewed in a WYSIWYG preview panel; this panel is not to be confused with an image set) and including the first panel in the HTML user interface page (the image definer explains this in detail and is found in col.22,line 12 - col.29, line 8. The user selecting image sets is found starting in col.23, lines 29 -58. The user editing image set attributes can be found starting col.24,lines 16-20. From column 22 through column 29 the image definer is picked apart and described wherein the user is able to select an image set for editing, upload or create a new image set. The user is able to preview the image set while editing, hence the dynamic generation of content. A navigation model as described prior is used to maintain a web sites navigation structure while the user edits these image sets). obtaining, using the one or more actions, one or more parameter values from the business objects (col.41, lines 47-53) and dynamically manipulating the one or more parameter values (col.24,lines 16-20; col.42, lines 4-20); associating, using the actions, the business object parameter values with a widget selected from among the one or more widgets (col.42, lines 4-20); associating the first widget (editing image attributes with menu controls associated with image set (panel) col.24,lines 16-67) with the first panel selected from the one or more

panels (image sets) wherein the first widget is arranged into a specified dynamic layout within the first panel (col.42, lines 4-34); and generating the specified dynamic layout, at runtime, and presenting to the user, a utility comprising the HTML user interface page that includes the first widget arranged into the specified dynamic layout within the first panel; wherein the first widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML elements (col.23,lines 29-58; col.24,lines 16-63 (the user adds content to the image sets (such as objects, buttons, scheme, style, etc...);col.42, line 18-34); wherein the method performed by one or more processors (figure 1).

(Note: columns 22-29 and 39-44 as a simple outline of the disclosed art, further reading around the subject yield a better understanding of terms and definitions as well as practice of use.)

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not specifically teach wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML. Further Underwood does not specifically teach receiving one or more business objects that each defines a user action; invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets and panels; the controller determining which of the one or more actions is responsible for acting on the user request.

However in the same field of endeavor ***Underwood2 teaches*** wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML (at least in col.299, lines 41-47). Further Underwood2 teaches receiving one or more business objects that each defines a user action; using the one or more actions, and the business object parameter values, selecting a first widget from the one or more widgets (at least in col.58, line 65 - col.59, line 15 and col.133, line 64 - col.134, line 2); invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, one or more widgets and one or more panels and the controller determining which of the one or more actions is responsible for acting on the first user request (col.29,lines 43-61; col.129, lines 60-67).

The combination of Underwood2 into Underwood modifies Underwood's method and apparatus with the variant options (steps) of *at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML; receiving one or more business objects that each defines a user action; and invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets and panels and the controller determining which of the one or more actions is responsible for acting on the user request.*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood2 into Underwood, this is true because Underwood2 teaches of a method and apparatus for universal interfacing between a first server and second (web or application) server (large network) (col.2, lines 5-35); wherein Underwood teaches of a method and apparatus for universal interfacing of content for a

large computing network. With both Underwood and Underwood2 teaching solutions to similar problems one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been hard pressed to see the variant additions from Underwood2 into Underwood's method and apparatus.

As for dependent claims 3-11, 13-22, 24-32 and 34-42, Underwood teaches a method and corresponding medium and apparatus as recited in Claims 2,13,23, and 33.

As for claim 3, 13 and 34 Underwood further teaches wherein the business object parameters are associated with one of the widgets based on the user request (col.16, lines 6-33).

As for claim 4, 14 and 35, Underwood further teaches wherein the application program is a network management application program (col.42, lines 54-67 and col.43, lines 1-13).

As for claim 5, 15 and 36, Underwood further teaches wherein receiving one or more business objects that define functions of the application program comprises receiving an XML file that defines the business objects and one or more of the parameters for the business objects (col.49, lines 4-20).

As for claim 6, 16 and 37, Underwood further teaches further comprising the step of generating, using the widget, client-side executable program code that performs one or more data validation or access control operations on user input for the user operation (col.39, lines 64-67 and col.40, lines 1-21).

As for claim 7, 17 and 38, Underwood further teaches wherein the step of receiving a user request comprises receiving a user request from the browser and dispatching the user request to one or the actions, wherein the actions interact with the business objects through service object module interfaces that provide parameter values for the business objects to the actions (col.41, lines 37-57 and col.42, lines 21-34).

As for claim 8, 18 and 39, Underwood further teaches receiving user input in a field of the user interface that is associated with the widget, wherein the user input is received in HTML elements of an HTTP request from a browser (col.39, lines 56-67 and col.40, lines 1-10 and col.42, lines 21-34);converting the user input from the HTML elements into one or more programmatic objects having an appropriate data type for use by the application program (col.39, lines 56-67 and col.40, lines 1-10 and col.42, lines 21-34).

As for claim 9, 19 and 40, Underwood further teaches further comprising the step of associating a first widget with a second widget, wherein the first widget and second widget are related by a containment hierarchy (figure 54).

As for claim 10, 20 and 41, Underwood further teaches wherein each of the widgets represents one or more properties of the business objects by an HTML element (col.46, lines 1-6).

As for claim 11, 21 and 42, Underwood further teaches wherein the step of generating an HTML user interface page that includes the panel further comprises generating an HTML user interface page that includes one or more of JSP files, static HTML elements, style sheets, or images (col.48, lines 12-14 and 23).

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget". However in the same field of endeavor Underwood2 the use of widgets (at least in par.256 and 3076). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood2 into Underwood, this is true because Underwood2 teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets that represent properties of business objects as HTML when creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

As for dependent claims 43-45, Underwood teaches the system of claim 1 above.

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not

specifically teach wherein one or more of the widgets are capable of automatically generate executable code, performing data validation or be arranged into a panel class.

However in the same field of endeavor Underwood2 teaches wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML (at least in col.299, lines 41-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood2 into Underwood, this is true because Underwood2 teaches of a method and apparatus for universal interfacing between a first server and second (web or application) server (large network) (col.2, lines 5-35); wherein Underwood teaches of a method and apparatus for universal interfacing of content for a large computing network. With both Underwood and Underwood2 teaching solutions to similar problems one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been hard pressed to see the variant additions from Underwood2 into Underwood's method and apparatus.

(Note:) It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/16/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A1. Applicant specifically argues against newly added claim language and the new scope of the claims found in claims 2,13,23 and 33.

R1. Examiner note the new claim analysis presented above. In this analysis it will be shown how Underwood teaches of a set of Definers which are the structural key elements for generating and presenting dynamic content to the user. One of the definers is called the image definer. The image definer comprises image sets, wherein an image set acts as a panel for a web page as disclosed by the claim language. An image set (panel) can have objects,(such as controls, set attributes, set styles, etc...) which function as widgets; wherein these objects (attributes) can be added, deleted and later edited at any time while within the image definer interface. This interface section of the system features what Underwood calls a preview panel (not to be confused with the association of image set and applicants panel). When the user edits and creates content dynamically, the actions the user takes can immediately be viewed in a WYSIWYG fashion.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056 and fax is 571-270-2056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 9:30am- 5:00pm Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/
Examiner
Art Unit 2179

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/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179